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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on 14th December, 2018:—

BILL NO.169 OF 2018

*A Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2018.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th September, 2018.

102 of 1956.

2. In section 3A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956,—

Amendment  
of section 3A.

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words, brackets and figures "Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010", the words, brackets and figures "Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2018" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "three years", the words "one year" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (4), for the words "and medical education", the words "and medical education or proven administrative capacity and experience" shall be substituted;

(d) after sub-section (7), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(7A) The Board of Governors shall be assisted by a Secretary General who shall be appointed by the Central Government on deputation or contract basis and he shall be the head of the secretariat in the Council."

Repeal and  
savings.

**3.** (1) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, is hereby repealed. Ord. 8 of 2018

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 was enacted to provide for the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India and the maintenance of a Medical Register for India and for matters connected therewith. The main functions of the Medical Council of India (the said Council) is to make recommendations to the Central Government in matters of recognition of medical qualifications, determining the courses of study and examinations required to obtain such qualifications, inspection of examinations and maintenance of register of medical practitioners, etc.

2. The working of the said Council has been under scrutiny since long time and the same was examined by various expert bodies including the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare, which in its Ninety-second Report, in March, 2016, severely indicted the said Council. The Committee recommended that the Government should bring a new comprehensive Bill in Parliament at the earliest so as to restructure and revamp the regulatory system of medical education and medical practice and to reform the Medical Council of India. Accordingly, the National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha in December, 2017 and the same is pending.

3. However, in the meantime, in view of the arbitrary action by the said Council in disregard to the provisions of the said Act and regulations made thereunder, immediate steps were required to be taken by the Government to put an alternative mechanism in place of the said Council so as to bring transparency, accountability and quality in the governance of medical education in the country. Hence, it has been decided to supersede the Medical Council of India and entrust its affairs to a Board of Governors consisting of eminent doctors for a period of one year or until the said Council is reconstituted, whichever is earlier.

4. As Parliament was not in session and urgent legislation was required to be made, the President promulgated the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 on 26th September, 2018, which, *inter alia*, provides for the following, namely:—

(a) to supersede the existing Medical Council of India and vest its powers in a Board of Governors until the said Council is reconstituted;

(b) to amend sub-section (2) and sub-section (4) of section 3A to provide for the reconstitution of the Council within a period of one year;

(c) to amend sub-section (4) of the section 3A so as to add proven administrative capacity and experience also as a qualification for nomination of members for the Board of Governors; and

(d) to insert a new sub-section (7A) in the said section to provide that the Board of Governors shall be assisted by a Secretary General who shall be appointed by the Central Government on deputation or contract basis and shall be the head of the secretariat in the Council.

5. The Bill seeks to replace the aforesaid Ordinance.

JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA.

NEW DELHI;  
The 6th December, 2018.

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Sub-clause (d) of clause 2 of the Bill seeks to amend section 3A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, which, *inter alia*, provides for the constitution of Board of Governors consisting of not more than seven members in place of the existing Medical Council of India for a period of one year or until the said Council is reconstituted or some other arrangement is made, whichever is earlier. The proposed new sub-section (7A) of section 3A provides for appointment of a Secretary General on deputation or contract basis who shall be the head of the Secretariat of the said Council. The Chairperson and other members, other than, *ex-officio* members, of the Board of Governors shall be entitled to such sitting fee and other allowances as may be determined by the Central Government. Further, the Secretary General shall be entitled to pay and allowances for discharging his duties. It is expected that such expenditure on sitting fee and travelling and other allowances would be minimal and will be met from the funds of the Medical Council of India.

The Bill does not envisage any recurring or non-recurring expenditure during the current financial year, *i.e.* 2018-19.

## BILL NO.171 OF 2018

A BILL *further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Universities (Amendment) Act, 2018.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

25 of 2009.

2. After section 3B of the Central Universities Act, 2009 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of  
new sections  
3C and 3D.

**“3C. There shall be established a University, which shall be a body corporate, to be known as the Central University of Andhra Pradesh, having its territorial jurisdiction extending to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh, as specified in the First Schedule to this Act.**

Establishment of  
Central  
University of  
Andhra Pradesh.

**3D. There shall be established a Tribal University, which shall be a body corporate, to be known as the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, having its territorial jurisdiction extending to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh, as specified in the First Schedule to this Act, to provide avenues of higher education and research facilities primarily for the tribal population of India.”.**

Establishment of  
Central Tribal  
University of  
Andhra Pradesh.

Amendment of  
section 5.

3. In section 5 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

“Provided that the Tribal University established under section 3D shall take additional measures for paying special attention to the tribal centric higher education and research, including art, culture and customs.”.

Substitution of  
new Schedule  
for First  
Schedule.

4. For the First Schedule to the principal Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

“THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 3(4)]

Serial No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	Territorial jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Central University of Andhra Pradesh	Whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh	Whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh
3.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Territory in the South of the River Ganges in the State of Bihar
4.	Bihar	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Territory in the north of the River Ganges in the State of Bihar
5.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Whole of the State of Gujarat
6.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Whole of the State of Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Whole of the State of Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	Kashmir Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Jammu Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Whole of the State of Jharkhand
11.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Whole of the State of Karnataka
12.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Whole of the State of Kerala
13.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Whole of the State of Odisha
14.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Whole of the State of Punjab
15.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Whole of the State of Rajasthan
16.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Whole of the State of Tamil Nadu.”.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Central Universities Act, 2009 was enacted to establish and incorporate universities for teaching and research in various States and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

2. Establishment of one Central University and one Central Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh will increase access and quality of higher education and also facilitate and promote avenues of higher education and research facilities for the people of the State. Further, the Tribal University will promote advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in tribal art, culture and customs and advancement in technology to the tribal population of India. Apart from being focused to the tribal education, the Central Tribal University shall carry out all educational and other activities like any other Central University. At present, there is no Central University in the State of Andhra Pradesh while all other States, except Goa, have one or more Central University. Moreover, the establishment of a Central University and a Central Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh is obligatory under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

3. Accordingly, it has been decided to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009 to provide for the establishment of one University by the name of “Central University of Andhra Pradesh” and one Tribal University by the name of “Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh” in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

4. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

NEW DELHI;  
*The 3rd December, 2018.*

PRAKASH JAVADEKAR.

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to insert new sections 3C and 3D in the Central Universities Act, 2009, so as to establish two new universities as the body corporates to be known as the Central University of Andhra Pradesh and the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, having its territorial jurisdiction extending to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

2. The infrastructure for the two universities shall be set up in two phases, with a cap on expenditure, for four years for the period from 2018-19 to 2021-22 ending in March, 2022. Approximately, fifty per cent. of the projected cost will be spent in phase I, with a cap of four hundred fifty crore rupees for the Central University and four hundred twenty crore rupees for the Tribal University, being the total cost for phase I for the two universities as eight hundred seventy crore rupees. However, the expenditure would be met from the Consolidated Fund of India, through the budgetary provisions of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

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SNEHLATA SHRIVASTAVA  
*Secretary General*